

Brushed Swarms—Easy Bee-Keeping.

By F. GREINER.

Prolific Queens and Large Hives.

By W. J. STAHMANN.

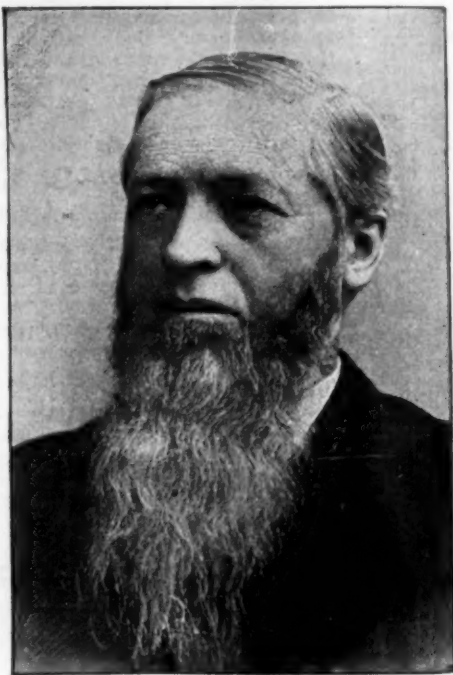
AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

GEORGE W. YORK,
Editor.

CHICAGO, ILL., DEC. 4, 1902.

FORTY-SECOND YEAR
No. 49.

WEEKLY



THE LATE DR. A. B. MASON.
(See page 772.)

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

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The National Bee-Keepers' Association.

OBJECTS:

- To promote and protect the interests of its members.
- To prevent the adulteration of honey.
- To prosecute dishonest honey-dealers.

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If more convenient, Dues may be sent to the office of the American Bee Journal, when they will be forwarded to Mr. Secor, who will mail individual receipts.

A Celluloid Queen-Button is a very pretty thing for a bee-keeper or honey-seller to wear on his coat-lapel. It often serves to introduce the subject of honey, and frequently leads to a sale.



NOTE.—One reader writes: "I have every reason to believe that it would be a very good idea for every bee-keeper to wear one [of the buttons] as it will cause people to ask questions about the busy bee, and many a conversation thus started would wind up with the sale of more or less honey; at any rate it would give the bee-keeper a superior opportunity to enlighten many a person in regard to honey and bees."

The picture shown herewith is a reproduction of a motto queen-button that we are furnishing to bee-keepers. It has a pin on the underside to fasten it.

Price, by mail, 6 cents; two for 10 cents; or 6 for 25 cents. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.



Forty Years Among the Bees

By DR. C. C. MILLER.



DR. C. C. MILLER.

The above is the title, and name of the author, of a new bee-book which will be ready some time in January, 1903, as it is now in the hands of the printers. It is a book that every bee-keeper in the world that can read English will want to own and read. It will contain over 300 pages, be bound in handsome cloth, printed on good book-paper, and illustrated with over 100 beautiful original half-tone pictures, taken by Dr. Miller himself. The book will show in detail how Dr. Miller does things with bees.

The first few pages of the new book are devoted to an interesting biographical sketch of Dr. Miller, which finally tells how he happened to get into bee-keeping. Seventeen years ago he wrote a small book, called, "A Year Among the Bees," but that little work has been out of print for a number of years. While some of the matter used in the former book is found in the new one, it all reads like a good new story of successful bee-keeping by one of the masters.

How to Get a copy of Dr. Miller's "Forty Years Among the Bees."

The price of this new book is \$1.00, post-paid; or, if taken with the WEEKLY American Bee Journal for one year, BOTH will be sent for \$1.75.

Or, any present regular subscriber to the American Bee Journal whose subscription is paid in advance, can have a copy of Dr. Miller's new book *free as a premium* for sending us **Two New Subscribers** to the Bee Journal for one year with \$2.00. This is a magnificent offer. Better send in the new subscriptions before Jan. 1, so they can begin with the new year. Or, if sent at once, we will throw in the rest of this year's numbers of the Bee Journal free to the new subscribers.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,

144 & 146 East Erie Street, CHICAGO, ILL.



ESTABLISHED IN 1861 AMERICAN THE OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA BEE JOURNAL

42d YEAR.

CHICAGO, ILL., DEC. 4, 1902.

No. 49.

* Editorial Comments. *

Non-Swarming Bees.—Few things have advanced so rapidly in general favor as forced swarming by shaking or brushing. A good many seem to regard it as the Ultima Thule, resting content to seek nothing further. Others, while yielding no whit in their appreciation of the value of forced swarming, will still continue to attach importance to the encouragement of non-swarming tendencies in bees, or rather to the repression of swarming tendencies. In a paper at the Denver convention, W. L. Porter said that in running out-apiaries one of the two important things to be considered was "that a stock of bees may be carefully bred which is not predisposed to swarm."

It is entirely possible that forced swarming itself will tend in the direction of breeding out the swarming tendency, but there should be no let-up in the selection of the best stock in breeding, and one of the characteristics of best stock should continue to be considered freedom from a tendency to excessive swarming. Forced swarming is a long step in advance over natural swarming, but it is well that there are those who do not consider it the final good.

Must Bee-Cellars Be Dark?—The general teaching has been that absolute darkness was a matter of first importance. A few, however, have testified that at times the full light of day might be allowed to shine into the cellar without harmful results. The Canadian Bee Journal gives the testimony of quite a number to this effect, some holding that up to February darkness is not essential, but that later it is important.

The truth probably is, that the matter is entirely dependent upon conditions, the time having nothing to do with it only as the change of time brings a change of conditions. Note a colony of bees upon its stand in the apiary. When a day comes so cool that the thermometer does not rise above 45 degrees, the bees do not offer to stir out of the hive all day long, even though the bright sun shines directly into the entrance. Why should they any more fly out at the same temperature in the cellar?

There are two answers to the question. First, the quality of the air. Outdoors it is always pure, in the cellar not always. Second, the overloaded condition of the bees' intestines. Outdoors the bees have had frequent opportunities for flight; not so in the cellar. Let the bees be confined to their hives when outdoors a sufficient length of time to have their intestines loaded, and they will fly out at a much lower temperature than if they had had a flight the previous day.

But why discuss the question? Why not keep on the safe side and keep the cellar always dark? Just because it is quite possible, if not probable, that the safer side may be

to let light into the cellar when conditions allow. Darkness continued is not a good thing for the health of man or beast, and it may not be for bee. When bees are first put into the cellar, it often happens that for days the cellar may be left open day and night without the bees flying out, and so long as the temperature does not run down below 45 degrees, and the bees show no disposition to fly out, it is pretty sure that the light and the fresh air will do good and not harm. Let a little watch be kept, and if the bees begin to fly out in the bright sunshine, then close the cellar, only to open it again as soon as darkness comes on to keep them in, or rather, when the brightness of the day begins to fade in the afternoon.

Especially is it important to open up the cellar when warm spells come in winter or early spring. The warm, light air outside will not force itself by its weight through the crevices of the cellar-wall as will colder air, so at such a time the air of the cellar becomes foul. Open it in daytime, and the bees will rush out of the hives. But open it when darkness falls, and let it remain through the night, so that the cellar may be filled with fresh, pure air, and the bees will remain quietly in the hives for some time after it becomes light in the morning. As soon as the bees begin to fly out close up the cellar, only to open it again in the evening if it is warm enough.

Instead of continuous darkness, the desideratum may be light whenever it will be endured, and fresh air which will be endured at all times.

Knife vs. Scissors for Clipping Queens.—Our genial afterthinker suggests on page 746 that some leaving-out-Hamlet business had been going on at page 643, his idea being that the chief objection to the use of scissors was the danger of cutting off a queen's leg. It had not occurred to us that there was any serious danger in that direction, and a note from one of the veterans who has clipped hundreds of queens—yes, probably thousands—shows that "there are others" who have never thought of any special danger from leg-clipping. Here is what Dr. Miller says:

"Has not our friend who takes the forethought to prepare us so delightful a feast in the way of afterthought, struck a new thing when he suggests that the principal objection to clipping with scissors is the danger of maiming the queen? I think Mr. Doolittle has been the leading advocate of the knife, and if he has ever suggested that maiming was likely to occur with scissors, he has certainly not made it the prominent objection. I'm not sure that I ever saw the objection raised before. I think there would be no excuse except extreme carelessness for taking off a queen's leg with the scissors. I have been clipping for a great many years, and I think in all that time I took off a leg for just one queen. That merely proves that I am not as careful as I should be, for there is never any need to make the cut until the scissors and legs are in such a relative position that there is no possible danger. Neither would it be such a terrible thing to take off a leg. I have had quite a number of queens that were born minus a leg, which, nevertheless, did excellent work."

The danger of making five-legged queens having now been brought prominently to the front, it may be left to

Messrs. Hasty, Doolittle, and Miller to fight out the case on its merits, suggesting that each bee-keeper be allowed to try a few thousand queens each way, and then pursue the plan that gave him the smallest number of amputations.

"Two Defects of Bee-Literature" is the caption of a thoughtful article in the *Progressive Bee-Keeper*, written by F. L. Thompson. One of the defects is the lack in bee-papers of an index sufficiently full and of a character to allow the reader easily to find that for which he is seeking. The other is the lack of a digest of the things of value to be found in other bee-papers. Mr. Thompson gives pretty full instruction as to how this should be done, and, indeed, does this so well that one is led to think, "Well, Mr. Thompson is just the man to do this work," when Mr. Thompson dashes all hope in that direction by saying:

"I should not care to undertake it unless I were an editor myself, for the pay would be sure to be inadequate; and if I were an editor myself, I would not care to hire it done, for then it would be almost certain to be done inadequately."

But excellent editorial work is done on our dailies and other periodicals by editors who are employed to do special editorial work, and if a man were employed to edit a department giving a digest of matters contained in other papers, why would he not be the editor of that department?

The task, however, that Mr. Thompson sets for the one undertaking such a compilation is a difficult one. He says:

"Absolutely everything that is of any value to bee-keepers at large must be included, and fairly set forth whether the compiler thinks it of any value or not; he must, for the time being, see things from everybody's point of view."

He must include everything of value, whether he thinks it of value or not. How is he to know it is of value, if he does not *think* it of value? How can he "see things from everybody's point of view?" A hard task, indeed.

* The Weekly Budget. *

MR. F. A. SNELL, of Carroll Co., Ill., gave us a brief call when in Chicago, last week. Mr. Snell is one of the oldest readers of the *American Bee Journal*, having begun in 1866, and is still at it. And he seems to be as much interested as ever, too.

JOHN M. RANKIN resigned his position as foul brood inspector of Michigan, to accept a more lucrative position in a sugar-factory. It is a great pity that a young man of such fine ability should be lost to the interests of bee-keeping. Very likely, however, he may be found drifting bee-ward again.

MR. FRANK B. WHITE, our capable advertising manager, we notice is on the program of the Minnesota State Horticultural Meeting, which meets Dec. 2, 3, 4 and 5, in Plymouth Church, corner 8th and Nicollet Aves., Minneapolis. Mr. White's subject is, "Practical Advertising for the Fruit-Grower." He will give his hearers something good. He always does.

MR. D. W. WORKING, of Denver, Colo., who did so much toward making the last National convention a success, spent a few days in Chicago recently. It is a pleasure to know Mr. W. But you can't get acquainted with him all at once. It takes time, and several times, at that. We regretted that he could not be here at the Chicago-Northwest-

ern convention this week. He was secretary of the Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Association for nearly two years, his term of office expiring last September.

ILLINOIS STATE ASSOCIATION.—The officers elected at the 12th annual meeting of the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association, held at Springfield, Nov. 18 and 19, are as follows:

President, J. Q. Smith. Vice-Presidents: 1st, Miss L. C. Kennedy; 2d, S. N. Black; 3d, S. T. Crim; 4th, Geo. Poindexter; 5th, P. J. England. Secretary, Jas. A. Stone, Route 4, Springfield. Treasurer, Chas. Becker.

Secretary Stone reports the usual attendance and good time.

* Biographical. *

DR. A. B. MASON.

Nov. 20 we announced the sad news of the death of Dr. A. B. Mason by an explosion of natural gas that had escaped from the stove in the kitchen, whither he had gone, on Oct. 30, with a lighted lamp. The burns and shock to his nervous system resulted in his death on Nov. 12, and he was buried on Nov. 14.

We had known Dr. Mason for nearly 20 years, and quite intimately for over 10 years. While the writer was for two years President of the National Bee-Keepers' Association Dr. Mason was Secretary, and we planned the two annual programs together without a ripple. And when we were elected as his successor at Denver, in September, he referred very kindly to our work together in those other years.

Dr. Mason was born in Erie Co., N. Y., in 1833, and was raised on a farm. When 17 years old he taught school, and then attended Beloit College, Wis., for several terms. He then began the study of medicine, and attended lectures at the University of Michigan in 1857 and 1858. But the practice of medicine was not to his taste, and having studied it in connection with medicine, he adopted dentistry as his profession, and continued to practice it throughout his whole life.

In 1862 he moved to Waterloo, Iowa, and was president of the Northern Iowa Dental Association for two years.

Dr. Mason was prominently active in religious work. He united with the Baptist church when 18 years of age, and was active in filling different offices in the church. At one time he was a church clerk, a trustee, and clerk of the board of trustees, besides being a Sunday-school superintendent. In Sunday-school work he was prominent, his activity extending to neighboring counties.

He was pronounced in his temperance principles and efforts, and held tobacco in much the same contempt as alcoholic liquor. His temperance creed extended to the use of tea and coffee, and neither he nor his children used either.

His interest in bee-keeping began in 1869, at which time a brother left in his care two colonies of bees till convenient to move them. Increase of interest and increase in number of colonies continued until in 1873 he made his bees an important source of revenue, severe attacks of rheumatism making close confinement to office-work objectionable.

He was well known as prominent in apicultural matters in Ohio, to which State he moved in 1874, locating in the vicinity of Toledo. In 1882 his apiary was infected with

foul brood, but he succeeded in curing it so effectually that there was no return of the disease.

He was the leading spirit in securing prominence for apiculture at the Tri-State Fair which was held yearly at Toledo, and was the efficient superintendent of that department. He was also superintendent of the Apiarian Department of the Ohio Centennial Exposition, which took place at Columbus in 1888.

For four years he was secretary of the Buckeye Union Poultry Association, although, perhaps, not generally known among bee-keepers as a poultry fancier.

In 1887 he was elected president of the National Bee-Keepers' Association (known by another name at that time), to which office he was re-elected the following year. For the past seven years he has been secretary of the same body, and occupied that position at the time of his death, his term expiring with the end of this year.

Dr. Mason was a man of fine appearance and commanding presence, and was always a conspicuous figure at the National conventions, his jovial manner always adding interest to the meetings.

We feel a personal loss in the death of Dr. Mason, and we are sure the old American Bee Journal also has one less admiring friend. But they are fast passing to the Other Shore. Only a few more years, and we who now remain will be called to join "the great majority" who are constantly assembling there. Until then we can only fill the years with patient toiling, each doing his duty, and thus perfecting such characters as shall be worthy an eternal existence beyond the tomb.

Convention Proceedings.

THE DENVER CONVENTION.

Report of the Proceedings of the 33d Annual Convention of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, held in Denver, Col., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 3, 4 and 5, 1902.

(Continued from page 760.)

Mr. Hawley—On the question of this package, in my locality, it is quite different from that in the East, I think. I have sold it in 60-pound cans, because a great deal of our honey goes by carload lots, and goes to a foreign market, such as Chicago and Cincinnati, but when it comes down to the retail trade I must say that the price of the glass jar and the price of the tin convinces me that the paper package is the coming package for honey to reach the homes of the people, on account of its cheapness, and on account of the handling. I have quite a number of paper packages, and I use at the present time what we call an oyster-pail—a handy package; it is a very nice package. Mr. Aikin has gone a little further than I have in experience, but in my locality and market one firm alone ordered 4500 pounds of honey, and they placed it in the tin pails, but they said to me, "Last year you gave us about five dozen odd, handy packages, and we want to have it that way. We are convinced by the way they went off, and the way people came back after them and called for them again, that that is the only package."

Now, as to the 60-pound cans; probably I have in the last five years marketed 90,000 to 95,000 pounds of honey. If I put that in those paper packages, or paper oyster-pails, or 5-pound pails, I would not have had it all sold to-day. Consequently, I think we have to study our conditions, and if we are going to ship, the great amount of our honey has got to go in 60 pound cans.

M. A. Gill—Mr. Aikin very conclusively and concisely

covered the question, showing that he was doing the best for his location, showing that it is a matter of locality, the same as in production. Mr. York has done the same thing, and I want again to say it shows that it is a matter of location. Every bee-keeper we have heard say something says he can't produce what he can sell. Then, isn't it time to drop this question and talk a little about production, so that we can get up to that point?

Mr. Abbott—I have had a little experience here, and I want to touch on Mr. Aikin's paper; it said that it required an expensive plant to put up bottled honey. I think my kitchen stove cost me, second-hand, about \$10, and I don't know how much the wife paid for the other paraphernalia we had around there. I wouldn't undertake to tell how many thousand pounds of honey I have put in bottles, and that is all the expensive machinery I have ever had. If you think you can't bottle it without expensive machinery, it is all a mistake.

Some men think they can't start in business without a lot of money; they invest about \$18 in an office-desk, and start out, and in a week or two the sheriff has his sign on the door. We don't have to have expensive machinery to do business. The fellow that has all the machinery to sell would like to make you believe you have to have it. I sell apiarian supplies, and all the foundation that is put in the sections in my office is put in with a screw-driver. I sell foundation, first-class color. The fellow that comes in says, "Let me see you operate these machines." I say, "I can't; I don't know how." He wants the machine, and there it is, and I can put in foundation faster, with the help I have, with a screw-driver than I can in any other way. It doesn't always require expensive machinery to do things.

Now, on the other hand, when you go out before the public with an article there is another question that comes into consideration; the question of cheapness must not cut too much of a figure. I got to thinking about it, and about such packages of honey as I saw this morning put up in papers, and I just imagined about 150,000 men who have to go out to the suburbs on the cars, and each of the men with four or five of those bologna-sausage packages in his pocket. I just thought what a time they would have, how they would run, how they would sweat, and what various things they would do and say! The truth of the matter is, a package like that in a city, or in any large market, is not a practical thing; you couldn't get it home without it running all over your buggy on a hot day. If the mercury was down 30 below zero, and you handled it carefully, it might be all right; but carry it in your hand, or in your pocket, and in a little while it is simply all over the paper. A man would rather pay 25 cents and have it in a can than get it for 5 cents in a paper sack and have it smeared all over creation; he would be just like that fellow that sat down with his girl to tell her something sweet, and had trouble. There would be more people who would pay for the fancy package, if the fancy package appeals to them. The idea that because a man is poor he must have something cheap is all a mistake. I don't care how poor a man is, he must have a good package if he wants it, and the people who work for \$1.50 a day will buy that honey as Mr. York puts it up just as quickly as they will buy it in a paper bag; in fact, they will buy it quicker in our country, after they carry it home and have the experience I have told you about. The price doesn't cut any figure. Extracted honey has retailed at 25 cents a pound in St. Joseph for 20 years, and the price has not been changed, and the people buy it; they come into my office and say, "I bought honey so and so," and they are laboring people. I know what they paid for it, because the price is put on the package before it goes out. They have paid 15 cents for a half pound of honey for 20 years, and they are paying it to-day, and they will go on paying it; as long as E. T. Abbott's head is above the sod, and his name is on a bottle of honey, it will never be sold any cheaper than that in St. Joseph; and that can be done in any city in this country if you have a salesman—an energetic man—to sell it.

J. B. Adams—I think the last speaker lets his imagination run considerably sticky. I have had considerable experience with the bologna-sausage package for the first time this year. I can put up all the honey I can get in bologna-sausage packages and sell it at a good figure, satisfactory to me, satisfactory to the man who eats it, and he doesn't have to pay for the glass that he throws away; and I have never had a complaint about them sticking in their pockets going home; it is always delivered in good order, and gives perfect satisfaction.

Mr. Aikin—I am up on the ridge-pole yet. I always thought that there was something wrong with some of the

eastern cities, and I am glad that our friend from down on the Big Muddy has given us just the information that we wanted; he has told us how intensely hot it is, and it is getting hotter and hotter down there. Surely, that is the place to liquefy honey; I turn to my friend from Chicago, and my friend from St. Joe, who are in such a hot place already that they can't carry a package of granulated honey in a paper-bag without it running all over. How will it be when they put one of those glass things in their pocket, and when that fellow that you hear and read about so much begins to get after them, and they get to sailing around the corner, and whack it against something hard, I guess it will be running all over, too. They forget it takes in the neighborhood of 150 degrees to liquify honey, and it doesn't get so hot in this country, nor it doesn't get so hot in many of the towns and cities where I send my honey.

I want to tell you what I did last year. I packed in lard-pails over 20,000 pounds of extracted honey, let it candy slightly, and I want to tell you that now, and for about six months, I have not been able to supply my customers; my own town is without honey; my customers in towns and cities all around the country are without honey; I have reached out into a field, as I indicated in my paper, which is as wide as the commercial world, and because there is nobody in the field. I notice that my friend from Fort Collins, and another from Longmont, and a good many others, are beginning to fall in line; the people from that hot country have been talking to me and admiring those paper-bags. I went back a bit ago to find a sample bag without honey in it. I brought in several, but I don't know what has become of them; I guess they have gone off to Chicago or St. Joe, and the next thing you will hear about them putting up honey there in that shape.

Now, this is a practical question, it is a question everyone of you is interested in. I know just as well as you know that when you produce extracted honey—I am talking to producers—and put it up in 5-gallon cans, and undertake to sell that honey and get living prices out of it, you can't do it. You may sell a limited amount to your storekeeper, and he will lay the can up on his desk or on a box or something, and he will unscrew the top and run out a little and spill a lot of it, and you will sell him two or three times; after that how much will you sell him? Just what he can sell in the original package, because he will not retail it if he has to draw it out from the can, and it is only a little while till it has candied. A few days ago there was a German came into my honey-house, and he had gotten some honey I had melted a few days before, but when he came back for the second lot that honey was candying, and when I took out some of it and showed him, he said, "No, no; I don't want that; you put flour in that; you mix flour in it." And another one said, "You mix lard in it." Just a little bit of talk, and a little bit of persuasion, showed them that it was honey; they took it and went home, and came back and bought again.

In my own town, in my own market, the retailers, the grocery men, do not want honey in liquid shape; they want it candied, and they want it in a package; they can just hand it out, and there is just so much profit on each package. There is no leakage; and this honey, when it is candied solid (speaking of the honey I produce, and the honey others produce in this country), is hard, and if you put it in a paper-bag you could stick it in your pocket and go around the corner just as fast as you want to, and it won't leak; it will leave the surface of the honey, where the paper touches it, smoother than would be the skin of a sausage; that is how it comes out. It is a fact, if I would send my honey down to that Irishman who publishes the American Bee Journal in Chicago, he would pay me a price that would net me about four cents a pound. Isn't that about right?

Mr. York—I'd pay you more than that.

Mr. Aikin—Just now you will; and the same if I send it to the other city. This man in St. Joe wouldn't do a bit better. Yet, I have been selling my honey in lard-pails and paper-bags, and almost anything that will hold it, and getting from one to three cents a pound more than they will get me for the same product.

Now, producers, each one of you wants to follow my advice, and do not pay any attention to what that man told you, but put up your honey in the package that will get you the most money, and get it to the consumers in the shape that will be the easiest for them to carry home at the least expense.

As to this package here (Mr. York's), I didn't say one word in my paper against putting it up in this shape for any trade that demands it in that way. There is a place for it; there are people who will pay more for that because

it looks nice, and because there is not one, perhaps, out of this whole audience could pay the same price for it. Some people glory in paying more for a thing than the thing costs—than you and I can pay for it—but there is a great horde of people all over this country, east, west, north and south, that do not know what honey is. Mr. York told you about it; he said our honey would hardly make a single grain to each one of the population of this country.

Mr. York—For the Irishmen, you mean.

Mr. Aikin—The Irishmen. There is a vast amount of people in this country who want honey so that they can use it, but if you put it up in this shape they couldn't buy it. Why? In the first place, their salary won't allow them to do it; and they will turn around on the other side of the counter here, and there is a bag of granulated sugar; they will take home 25 cents worth of granulated sugar, and they will put a little water in it, put it on their cakes and eat it, and your honey and glasses will stand on the shelves. That is true in the towns and cities all over our country. There is a vast population that will use the goods if it is at a price that they can consume it; and I have put goods of my own packing in lard-pails, and candied, into the city of Omaha and sold it there, and I am selling honey to-day, or would be if I had it (I am sorry to say I can't do it this year). I could sell it anywhere between here and the Mississippi River; and my customers are writing me almost daily to know when I am going to send them some more of that honey. And so it goes.

The market is before you, if you will only take advantage of it; but you can't sell to those people in 5-gallon cans or barrels, because you can't get to them except at a price five times what sugar will cost them, and then it becomes decidedly a luxury, and sells just as I have indicated in my paper.

J. A. Green—Like Mr. Aikin, I am on the ridge-pole, but Mr. Aikin appears to have gotten off on one side, and I am on both sides. I have sold honey extensively, and I have observed the market, and I can tell you that there is a market where it would be useless to attempt to sell honey in any other than such a package as that on the desk there (Mr. York's); such a package as that is attractive, and it is small, and people will buy it for those reasons when you couldn't induce them to look at candied honey in a tin-pail or a paper-bag. That jar is useful after the honey is taken out, and many people will take account of that, and they will pay more for it on that account.

Now, I have sold a great deal of honey in pails, and I have experimented somewhat with it in paper, and undoubtedly in some places there is a demand for it. Mr. Aikin has told us that there is, and it is undoubtedly true, and I just want to emphasize a little more what Mr. Cogshall has told, and what Mr. Aikin has said in regard to Mr. Abbott. If you produce a good article of extracted honey, you can get it candied so dry and hard that you could wrap it up like a bar of soap, or anything of the kind, and carry it home without any danger of it ever melting or breaking; you get a good, ripe article of extracted honey, and when you think it is beginning to granulate then stir it up well and run it through the honey-gate while it is in that condition; let it go as far as it will go so that it will run well, then run it into your packages, and it will be hard, and white, and dry. I know this, because at one time I experimented extensively with a view to putting it up as confectionery, as caramels, and I found the only objection to doing that was the need of some machinery to do it cheaply enough. I could put it up and it would be just as hard as caramel in the candy-store.

REVISING THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Abbott—I would like to make an amendment. Before I make it I will read a section of the Constitution: "This Constitution may be amended by a majority vote of all members voting, providing notice of the said amendment has been given at the previous meeting." It does not require any discussion or anything of that kind. I desire to give notice now that Article IV, Section 1, will be amended, or an amendment to it will be offered as follows: "And no member of the Board shall hold any other office in the Association, and no State shall have more than one Director; in all cases when the vote shows that more than one Director from any State has been elected, the one who receives the highest number of votes shall be declared the Director for said State, and the vacancy shall be filled by the Board selecting the one who receives the next highest number of votes who lives in a State not represented on the Board at that time." Article V, Section 8, will be amended so as to read as follows—the last clause: "For any cause

they may deem sufficient, and fill any vacancy which may occur." Article VII, on Vacancies, will be amended as follows: "Any officer who wishes to resign shall present that matter to the Executive Committee for their action." This is not a matter for discussion. I propose to offer these to be presented to the members of the National Association at the next election, in December.

Pres. Hutchinson—I see there is a very fine exhibit in the alcove, and some of us Western or Eastern people have been asked to pass our opinion upon it after dinner. Messrs. Root, Hutchinson, Dadant, Hershiser, and Mrs. Booth are the committee.

Dr. Miller—This matter that has been presented by Mr. Abbott is an important one, and I believe good will come from it, but it is necessary for us to have time to think it over, and that is one reason why it is given to-day. The electing of one or more members of the Board of Directors from one State is, in general, an objectionable thing, they should be over the whole country. Here comes, however, what might be objectionable also in that. The representation should be somewhat in accordance with the numbers. If a State has a very large number of members, and another State has almost no members, there would seem to be an element of unfairness in allowing one Director to have such a very small representation; and if there is no other way of getting at it, I would give notice that an amendment would be offered, "That no State shall have a Director unless such State shall have 50 members of the Association within its bounds." I have not had time to think about it, only it would seem to me fairness would require something of that kind.

Dr. Mason—I could give a little idea by stating how many States have 50 members and over.

Dr. Miller—Mr. Abbott says to take that as part of his notice.

Dr. Mason—California, 136; Illinois, 124; New York, 146; Wisconsin, 88; Colorado, 51; there is no other one that has 50.

Mr. Abbott—I am perfectly willing to put that in. There has not been a change suggested but what I am willing to embody in my notice, and I don't know but what I will embody a good deal more.

Dr. Miller—After Dr. Mason's statement I should judge 25 would be a better number than 50.

Mr. Marks—I wish to say in regard to Dr. Miller's motion, that you are limiting the number of Directors to a State to one. As far as the State of New York is concerned, I might say that that is a reflection upon us; we have had the largest number of members in this organization ever since it was started. There is no time since it was organized, since I have been able to get hold of the list of members, but what we have had from one-fifth to one-sixth of the members in this Association, and since it was organized we never had a Director in this organization up to two years ago, and now some of you are finding fault because we have got, you say, more than we are entitled to. Perhaps we have; I won't deny that perhaps we are not entitled to any, but when you strike at a State that has had from one-fifth to one-sixth of its members, and which up to two years ago never had a Director in the Association, you are hitting a pretty hard blow. You are limiting the number to 25. Let them go out and get other members; it is members that make this organization. Come in here with your 50 members, and you are entitled to a Director. You can get them. It is members we want; it is members that are going to make this organization. If you want to increase the membership of this Association you have to get some inducement to do it; don't let a man come in here and be a Director of this Association for life with perhaps a dozen members in his State.

Dr. Miller—I believe that I have, perhaps as early as any one, made some objection in this direction, and it has certainly not been with any thought of striking at New York. Now, to come right down to it, the thing has stood a little in this way: The Directors have been elected year after year, and whoever has been in when the election comes—there have been no nominations, and they have a kind of a life tenure of office. I have been a Director—not ever since I was born—but ever since the Association was born, and unless I die I don't see any other way of getting out of the thing as yet. There are two of us in Illinois, and when I have any objection to it I am striking just as much at Illinois as at New York; and there are two in one family in Ohio. Those things, in some way, I would like to see arranged so that we could have some kind of an understanding, and not have the thing run on with the appearance of being in the ring. It looks like that to outsiders,

that we have got there, and the thing is fixed so that we can stay there, and you can't help yourself. Unless you get some other rigging on, I am going to stay a Director as long as I live.

Mr. Taylor—Mr. Abbott gives notice of an amendment, that no State shall have more than one Director, and I suggest that he add, "And that no Director shall hold the office for more than two terms consecutively."

Mr. Abbott—I will take that.

Mr. York—I think Mr. Marks is wrong in saying that his State had no representation until two years ago. If I remember correctly, Mr. Doolittle had always been on the Board of the National Bee-Keepers' Union, which was merged into this Association. Another thing, the whole South has no Director whatever. If we put this limit of 25 members, they will get a hustle on and come in. Another thing, you can't have more than 12 Directors, so there might be 20 States that would have 50 members each, but they couldn't all have Directors, only 12 of them. I think we ought to do something for the South; we have no Director there.

Mr. Taylor—It seems to me, in this discussion, we are doing the work that must be done a year hence. We have notice of these amendments, and the form in which they go in to-day does not bind the Association to adopt them; if it adopts them in the form in which they now stand, amendments can be made, and they can be disposed of in a way that the Association sees fit at the next annual meeting. The necessity for this notice, and the importance of it, is that it gives all the members of the Association notice of the subject-matter that is to come up and be amended in the Constitution, and every member has a year in which to consider it and he can come—

Mr. Abbott—It is only till the coming December.

Mr. Taylor—I supposed it was at the annual meeting.

Pres. Hutchinson—No, it is at the next election, in December.

Mr. Taylor—Then it is very important that these should be gotten in form.

Mr. Harris—To cover this ground I move that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to take this matter up, look into it most thoroughly, and report at the next annual convention for their adoption or rejection.

Mr. Darby—I second that.

J. P. Ivy—I hope the motion will not prevail.

Mr. Abbott—I simply say that I do not waive my rights. I have given the notice, and I can't have it put off for a year. This amendment is going to be sent to the membership in December, no question about that. I am waiting, but you can't make any motion to cut that off because—

Mr. Ivy—I hope this motion will not prevail; if it does it practically does away with the whole Constitution. The Constitution says that any member has a right to propose an amendment at any of the annual meetings, and it is the duty of the person proposing that amendment to reduce it to writing and hand it to the Secretary, and there is no need of us discussing this proposition. If Mr. Abbott has an amendment he wishes to place in the Constitution, it is his privilege; if I, being a member from Arizona, have an amendment I wish to submit, it is my privilege to do so. There is only a small handful of the members of this Association here to-day that are permitted to vote upon this, and I contend, under our Constitution as it was adopted originally, it was intended to submit these amendments to the whole of the voters of this Association, not to the members who are present, and I hope the amendment will not prevail, and that Mr. Abbott will reduce his amendment to writing and hand it to the secretary and let it be submitted to the voters of the National Bee-Keepers' Association.

A. C. Van Golder—I move we adjourn.

Dr. Mason—I second the motion.

C. P. Dadant—This matter should be put before the members right away—put the amendments before them so that our members may read and judge of this. We are not going to decide this; the members must decide it, and we must try and be peaceable, and be kind to one another, and bring the matter forward in a way that will be intelligible to everybody.

Mr. Harris—With the consent of my seconder, I would like to add this, to be harmonious, that a committee be appointed by the chair to look into this matter, and see what it is going to do in regard to our Constitution and By-Laws, report this afternoon, and then let the discussion come up. That is only fair and right, that they may go into the question in the proper way.

Mr. Taylor—I don't understand how it can be proper for a committee to act upon these notices. A member has

the right to give notice of any amendment he sees fit to propose, and it would not be his notice if a committee changed it; if the committee has an amendment to propose, and gives notice of it, that is another thing—

Mr. Van Golder—I rise to a point of order.

Pres. Hutchinson—The question is, Shall we adjourn?

Pres. Hutchinson then put the motion to adjourn, which, on a vote having been taken, was declared carried, and the convention adjourned until 1:30 p.m.

(Continued next week.)

Contributed Articles.

Brushed Swarms—Locality—Bee-Keeping Made Easy.

BY F. GREINER.

THE brushing or shaking off of bees to place colonies in the condition of a young swarm is being more and more recognized as *the method* to handle the bees in outapiaries. The idea of the original inventor (Gravenhorst, of Germany) was to make the strong colonies as strong as possible at the expense of the weaker ones, and when they had arrived at the danger-line (swarming-point), then to shake the bees off their combs and let them build combs in an empty hive. The brood-combs gained were utilized to bring the next strongest to the same state of populousness, and then shake these off and put them into empty hives. This was continued to the end, or till the season came to an end, or the yard had been gone over.

The conditions must have been different with Gravenhorst than they are with us. We don't find it advisable to "brush" bees till the honey season is at hand; then we would like to shake or brush all colonies if they were all good and strong. It may be necessary to hold back some of our best or most populous colonies, either by taking a frame of brood from them occasionally and substituting empty comb, or by giving more combs by enlarging the brood-nest. A colony brushed or shaken off in May cannot be expected to be in the best condition for storing by June 20. The colony shaken off on the last-named date will be in excellent condition for work then.

Our object is not the rearing of the bees, but to produce honey, and our management much be in accordance therewith. He who can so manage as to exchange all surplus bees, grown during the season, for honey, and come out with the same number of colonies he started out with, has solved the problem best. Many are the inventors who hit on the plan of shaking swarms simultaneously, or without any previous knowledge—it is to their credit; but Gravenhorst undoubtedly was the first who made it known to the world.

In practicing the method locality plays an important part, as it does in many other manipulations. The shaken-off bees *absconding* is, for instance, unknown to some, whilst with others precautionary measures have to be taken or else 20 percent of the brushed colonies leave the bee-keeper. There is really too much at stake to run any chances. One single swarm held from going to the woods will pay in honey for all the entrance-guards needed in a large apiary, or pay for the trouble of keeping a brood-comb in each prepared hive for a few days. The brood-comb, or rather comb of brood, does not always hold the bees from absconding in my own locality, and the entrance-guard has failed once with me. This, however, does not hinder me from applying these means. It is the best we can do, as far as I know.

In some localities a hive full of brushed-off brood-combs may be set up on a new stand—the hatching bees will take care of things. I learn this from the writings of others, for I have never tested it myself, not being of that venturesome nature. I prefer to make a sure thing of it, by placing one or more sets of brushed combs upon some colony, leaving them there from 6 to 9 days. Then they can be separated without the slightest risk of losing brood or starting a case of robbing. If the weather is very warm, and there is not much open brood in a hive, it may do to leave things to the emerging bees.

I believe more disagreements and disputes arise among

bee-keepers on account of differences in localities than from any other one cause. This is more apparent the more I see of different localities and the bee-keepers residing therein.

When I was with Mr. W. F. Marks two weeks ago, I viewed his section honey with a great deal of—well, I could almost say, envy. Although it was produced in section-holders minus tops, the sections were free from propolis and stain. My own honey is principally stored in wide frames which protect the section on all four sides, but it could not compare with Mr. Marks'. There is no use in talking, a super that does not protect the sections all around is of no good here; it is all right with Mr. Marks.

BEE-KEEPING MADE EASY.

At the Chicago Bee-Keepers' Convention last winter one good friend gave his management of bees. It consisted, in short, of giving plenty of room—two extra 10-frame brood-chambers full of comb added below the hive containing the bees. It prevented all swarming.

Another friend remarked that he had just learned how he could go a-fishing.

If there are any lazy bee-keepers anywhere, or some others that would rather go a-fishing than work in the bee-yard, let them heed what Dr. Gandy said in *Gleanings* a short time ago. In substance it is: "Invest \$60.00 in catnip and sweet clover seed, and sow it around your neighborhood. The bee-pasture will be so much improved, that colonies will store 400 pounds of honey. Dr. Gandy also controls the honey market, so that he obtains 15 cents per pound for any kind of honey he produces."

Now the lazy bee-keeper must "get on to" this scheme; then keep 15 colonies of bees only, because the proceeds from them will be enough to furnish him with all the necessities of life. It should certainly not take more than one day's work each week to attend to these 15 colonies, and he would have five days for fishing and one day for rest. Don't you see what an easy time the bee-keeper could have? Fifteen colonies of bees, each producing 400 pounds of honey would give a total of 6000 pounds. Sold at 15 cents per pound—proceeds, \$900.

I would like to be in it.

Ontario Co., N. Y.

Prolific Queen-Bees and Large Hives.

Read at the Minnesota State Bee-Keepers' Convention,

BY W. J. STAHMANN.

MUCH attention has been paid by queen-breeders to color and beauty of queens, and too little to the prolificness, comb-building and honey-gathering capacity of their progeny. When a practical bee-man wishes to improve his bees he does not as a rule look for beauty, but he does want to know something about their ability to yield dollars and cents.

Breeders of live stock have some wonderful improvements in their stock by careful breeding. Why should not bee-keepers do the same? It is certainly as easy, if not easier. I do not wish to give the impression that I think bee-keepers have not made much advancement along this line, they certainly have, and especially in color. But I do want to mention two very important points that I believe have been neglected, viz.: Prolificness of queens, and comb-building qualities of their progeny.

We cannot very well have a prolific queen without a large hive—the two, as a rule, go together. My experience is that a queen reared and allowed to lay eggs for the space of a week or more in a small hive, or having a small amount of bees, will seldom make a prolific queen, regardless of the stock she comes from.

Hence two things are essential in rearing prolific queens—a strong colony, and a large hive when she is about to begin laying. I also find that a prolific queen is injured by putting her in a hive too small for her capacity, or by confining her through a honey-flow. A prolific queen that has her brood-nest reduced to 4 or 5 combs through a honey season will seldom be the egg-layer that she was, and I am inclined to believe that where large hives are used and care is taken, when the young queens are about to lay, that they have a strong force of bees. In several generations the egg-laying capacity of queens can be increased, and on the other hand if kept in small hives the tendency is to degenerate and lessen the capacity of a prolific strain of queens.

Years ago I used quite a number of 8-frame hives—at one time I had 150 of them—and I also used the 10-frame

hive quite extensively. I noticed all along, year after year, that I got considerably more honey from the 10-frame hives, so I decided to try a 12-frame hive. I transferred six 8-frame colonies into the 12-frame hives, one having a young queen just starting to lay, and quite strong in bees; this was in the early part of the season, and that season all the bees bred unusually heavy, and it was also an unusually good season for honey.

The hive having the young queen filled all 12-frames with brood, leaving scarcely any honey in the brood-nest, and kept it full until fall, while the other five had only from 6 to 10 frames full of brood. This is when I first began to notice or believe that egg-laying capacity of a queen was made when she was young.

The next season I put in use about 100 11-frame hives, the frames having no bottom-bar, which for brood have a greater capacity than a 12-frame hive having bottom-bars.

I took particular pains to see what difference, if any, there was in queens from the 8-frame hives, and young queens that started laying in the large hive, and I was convinced that there was a vast difference in most cases, and since then, in rearing queens, if I neglect to give a queen the required amount of bees in time—that is, when she is about to begin laying—I find, as a rule, such queens inferior as to laying eggs.

I wish to speak about comb-building. Nine years ago I bought 10 colonies, and in this lot I found a strain of bees that would not fasten the comb in the sections at the bottom or sides, and as I had lost nearly all my bees the winter before, and was practicing natural swarming, I reared several queens and found their progeny did the same kind of work. I bring out this to show the inherent tendencies in bees.

There are bees that fasten the combs on all four sides of a section—fasten it before the comb is half finished; that makes comb honey that can be shipped with safety. This I consider a very important point in a good strain of bees, and one that should receive more attention than it has.

Our Bee-Keeping Sisters

Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

Bee-Literature to Begin With.

What literature in books or pamphlets would be best for a person to read who thought of venturing in a very small way in the bee-business? My husband and myself are thinking strongly of doing a little in the line of bee-keeping next spring. We are both inexperienced in that line of work, and would be thankful for advice as to what and where we can find such information as we may need.

NEBRASKA.

ANSWER.—The first thing for you to do is to get a good text-book on bee-keeping and study thoroughly. The "A B C of Bee-Culture," Prof. Cook's "Bee-Keeper's Guide," and Dadant's Langstroth are all good, and the instruction that you would get from any of these books is reliable. Either of them can be obtained at the office of the American Bee Journal.

You can hardly begin too soon being a regular reader of the American Bee Journal—an excellent journal for beginners, as well as for those the most advanced. If you do much at bees you will probably want to subscribe for one or more of the other bee-papers later on.

Beginning Bee-Keeping—Bee-Veils—Gloves—Miller Feeders.

Three years ago this winter I first became interested in bee-keeping from reading an article on the subject in a farm paper. I bought a copy of "A B C of Bee-Culture," also subscribed for the American Bee Journal and Gleanings in Bee-Culture, and these I studied diligently all winter.

In the spring I bought my first colony of bees; in fact, the first one that I had ever seen. I have continued to study the subject, also to talk with all the experienced bee-keepers that I chanced to meet, and have received much help from them. I have bought a few new colonies each

fall since I had my first one, and now I have about 40 to put into the cellar this winter. I work for both extracted and comb honey, selling the former at 15 cents, and the latter at 20 cents a pound. The rows of white hives in our side yard are a good advertisement to the many who drive by, and this fall I could not supply the demand that I had for "some good, pure honey."

It seems strange that so few women are interested in bee-keeping, but I suppose it is largely because their attention is not called to it. Judging from my own experience there is no comparison in the amount of work between caring for a large flock of poultry and managing a moderate-sized apiary; and I certainly think the bees yield the largest profit for the time, labor, and capital invested.

1. Can Miss Wilson tell me why white veils are not worn instead of black ones?

2. Also, what kind of gloves does she use?

3. How is it possible to fix the Miller feeders so they will not leak even after the seams have been well paraffined? The two that I bought this fall from a bee-supply house were too long for a dovetailed super, and had to be shortened before they would go in at all.

Have any of the sisters used the Danz. hives for comb honey? I just commenced using them the past season, and like them very much.

I use a small force-pump to spray the bees in swarming-time, and in that way I can nearly always prevent them from going up very high, or out of my reach.

I hope we shall hear from many of our bee-keeping sisters in our new department. MRS. W. S. W.

Minnesota.

ANSWERS.—1. White veils are very hard on the eyes. Black being the absence of all color, it is the nearest looking through nothing that we can have. I never realized what a difference it would make until one day I forgot my veil when going to the out-apiary, and wore one made of white mosquito-bar all day. I assure you I was glad to get back to a black veil again.

In very warm weather the black veil will sometimes creak. It is a good plan to put a piece of white on the bottom edge of your veil, and use a white rubber cord in place of the black.

2. I use a light-weight buckskin, and like them very much. The more they are worn and washed the better they are so far. I suppose there is a limit to their wearing capacity, and some day they will wear out for good, in which case I hope to get another pair just like them. This is the first pair of buckskin gloves that I have had, and I have worn them a little over two years, and they are not worn out yet.

3. Try thick, white paint and let it dry well before using.

A Cheap Wax-Extractor.

And a good one, too. Take an old dripping-pan—or a new one; split open one corner, and your extractor is made. Put in it the scraps, pieces of combs, cappings, or whatever you have to extract. Better not put in too much at a time. Set the dripping-pan in the oven of the cook-stove, with the slit corner projecting out; the oven-door, of course, being open. Put a little stone or something under the end that is the farthest in the oven, so as to raise it half an inch, or an inch.

Slowly the wax will melt, and as it melts it will trickle towards the split corner, which is lowest. It will not do, of course, to have it fall on the floor, so you must have something standing on the floor for it to drip into. The result will be about as nice wax as you get from the sun extractor, which means it will be very fine.

The sun extractor is less trouble, and takes less time, but the dripping-pan extractor will work at a time of the year when the sun extractor is taking a vacation, and when, perhaps, you have more time to fuss with it.

Mice in the Bee-Cellar.

If you winter your bees in the cellar one of the first things to look after is the mice. While the bees are in a dormant condition, a mouse can do a great deal of damage. A mouse in a hive means holes in your nice combs, which will be filled by the bees with drone-comb next summer, unless you are very careful about it; honey eaten up, and possibly the bees themselves gobbled up.

It is easier to keep out than to get them out after they are once in.

A very good plan is to barricade them out of the hives.

before the bees stop flying, with heavy wire-cloth having about three meshes to the inch, but don't use wire-cloth so fine that the bees can not get through it.

If you don't use the wire-cloth you must see to it that the mice are gotten rid of in some way, unless you are so fortunate as not to have any mice, which would be better yet. Peristent trapping will accomplish much. You can do very good work poisoning them, providing you are faithful about it, and see that fresh poison is put down every so often, and if they don't like one kind try another.

Strychnine is good. Cut a slice of cheese about a quarter of an inch thick, sprinkle it lightly with strychnine, and cut it up into little cubes. Put in a saucer, or on a bit of card-board, in a place convenient for the mice.

It requires some time and patience, but it pays.

Honey-Cookies.

One cup of honey, 1 cup sugar, 1 large cup of lard, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of sour cream, 1 egg, 2 teaspoonfuls of soda, 1 teaspoonful of cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ nutmeg, a very little cloves, 2 tablespoonfuls of melted chocolate.

If the cream is very good do not use so much lard. Part sour-milk and part cream will do if you do not happen to have enough cream, and the sour-milk used alone will give good results, but, of course, the amount of lard used must be increased accordingly.

Mix until you think they are about right, and then bake one for a sample. If not stiff enough, add a little more flour.

For frosting, take two cups of sugar; add just enough water to dissolve the sugar; add a small pinch of cream of tartar; boil until it will thread when you pinch a little between your thumb and finger. Take off and let cool a little. Stir briskly until it creams, and add about a tablespoonful of melted chocolate, stirring it in well. This recipe is original, has been thoroughly tested for years, and we think it excellent.

* The Afterthought. *

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B Rural, Toledo, O.

MANAGING A LAYING-WORKER COLONY.

Getting something out of nothing—well, half mankind, and more than half womankind, are sure they can do it, and must aye keep on trying. But its getting something out of less than nothing, I suspect, to get something of value out of a colony with laying workers. Can't say I admire the method of W. Hickox, page 659. Like pretty much all methods that will work at all it disturbs and bothers a good colony—adds something to less than nothing and rejoices to find the result something. Also it looks to my eyes like a promising way to rear a poor queen—which same is an apicultural asset that may, or not, be less than nothing in value.

REV. W. F. CLARKE AND DR. A. B. MASON.

Some men are overvalued and some are undervalued by their cotemporaries. W. F. Clarke has seemed to me to be a man we have for long years very much undervalued. Not sure but we have gone further and measurably frozen him out of print so far as apiculture is concerned. What personal qualities (if any) may have helped on this I am not competent to say, never having met him. I can sincerely feel his loss now he is gone, and it is fitting that I should lay a wreath on his coffin. Farewell to a fellow-worker; farewell to a friend of the exact truth; farewell to a man who saw and saw correctly, a great deal in this world that needed mending, and who deeply desired that it should be mended. Earth can ill spare such, they are so few. Page 660.

Of course I would have a chaplet for Dr. Mason, the all-around good man. His foes were the foes of all civilization and righteousness—and scarce a man besides them it would seem. "How blest the righteous when he dies!" We don't have to hunt with lanterns and optical instruments to find something good to say of him just for once. Page 739.

BEEES AND PEAR-BLIGHT.

Makes me squirm—"Prof. Waite has proved beyond any question"—(Here's a small boy who never gets so badly floored that he cannot ask a question.) But our best science sharp, Prof. Cook, says it's proved that bees are the "chief agents" in spreading pear-blight. Sorry. Another fact in this matter is more pleasant reading to us. Notwithstanding bees scatter more pear-blight germs than all other culprits, the other culprits scatter so many that abolishing bees is not practically of much use, if any. When all the forest is dry and coals are flung, whether it's a million or a hundred matters but little.

A man seven miles high, eh? And the pear-blight microbe is such a little fellow that he is the antitype of that. Now do you realize he is? If he was as big as a man, a man to correspond would have to be seven miles high. To say that his length is one ten-thousandth of an inch sounds unimpressive to some minds.

Diluted carbolic acid to dip tools in when cutting away blighted twigs.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—BEEES IN GROUND-HOLES.

And the famed Bordeaux mixture is, Lime 4 pounds, Copper sulphate 4 pounds, Water 46 gallons.

Prof. Cook wants to know if others have known bees to take possession of holes in the ground. Can't respond on exactly that, but I once put several colonies into holes in the ground as an anti-swarmer experiment. Failure. From a big hole in the ground they swarm allee same. Page 664.

Questions and Answers.

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

[The Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal office, or to Dr. Miller direct, when he will answer them here. Please do not ask the Doctor to send answers by mail.—EDITOR.]

Uniting Weak Colonies of Bees.

1. Would it be advisable to unite a weak colony with a weak robbed colony, rather than to unite the robbed colony with another weak colony?
2. At what time in the day should uniting be done?
3. Can it be done with perfect success by use of smoke alone?

COLORADO.

ANSWERS.—1. I suppose the question is whether, when uniting two weak colonies, one of which has been robbed, it is better to unite them on the stand of one that has been robbed, or on the stand of the other. Having been robbed once, there is danger that the same colony would be robbed again on the same stand, even if reinforced by another weak colony; so it may be better to bring the robbing colony to the hive of the unmolested colony.

2. The time of day is not an important matter, but sometimes it is better to unite toward evening, so that foreign bees may not try to rob, and thus start bad feeling in the community. Yet a cool morning, when no bees are flying, is a good time.

3. No, not at all times.

Wintering in a Bee-House—Wax-Worms.

1. I keep my bees in a winter bee-house, with ventilator for occasional use. It is large enough for 60 hives?

I store my bees, 40 colonies, in pyramid shape on winter bottom-boards, which have an opening of four inches wide along the center and the length of the hive. The natural heat of 40 colonies during moderately cold weather in the winter is from 40 to 42 degrees. During extra-cold nights I fire up the stove in outer room, and let the heat go into this bee-room until it runs up to 45 or 48 degrees. Would it be necessary during the winter to put water in the bee-room for moisture? If so, to what extent?

My bee-house is built of 2 by 6 (2 by 8 would be better) with 2 by 8 joist under the floor (under floor, sides and the top to the peak of the roof filled with sawdust.) Sides are

papery and sided, inside drop-siding and coat of plaster, with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch space.

2. A few days ago I came across one dozen sections half filled in July. I was going to put them in a super to give it back to the bees. When I uncapped them with a table-fork, I found in all of them large spots where the fork went in without any resistance (mushy), and when I turned a section around, as much as a teaspoonful of honey fell out. I put it in the garden and let the bees help themselves. Could this be caused by wax-worms? But where did they come from, as nothing in any shape has entered my yard for a long number of years? MINNESOTA.

ANSWERS.—1. It is probably not necessary.

2. An apiary without a wax-worm is about as hard to find as a garden without a weed. Even if you have not seen one for years, it is still possible that they are there, only constantly kept down by the bees, and these sections, in which eggs had been laid, when left unprotected by bees were proper ground for the growth of the worms. If that isn't the proper answer to the conundrum, I don't know what it is.

Bisulphide of Carbon for Fumigating Honey.

1. I read that honey is fumigated with bisulphide of carbon. How do you use it?
2. Suppose I have 150 pounds of honey to fumigate, where am I to put it?
3. How much will it take for that amount?
4. Am I to put it in a saucer and set fire to it, or not?
5. I do not know a thing about it. Is it a poison?
6. Where can I buy it?
7. How long is it to be under fumigation?
8. If I fumigate it in the fall, where am I to put it? It does not freeze here all winter like it does in your State, so the frost will not keep the worms out of honey.

OREGON.

ANSWERS.—1. It is used in any way that will allow the fumes that evaporate from it to be confined long enough to kill.

2. Put it in a saucer over the pile of honey, having the honey enclosed so the fumes will remain with it.

3. Probably two tablespoonfuls will be enough.

4. No, unless you want the top of your head blown off. Just pour it in a saucer and cover up as quickly as possible; it will evaporate fast enough without lighting.

5. The danger is in its explosiveness, and the greatest care must be taken to have no fire or light near it.

6. Your druggist ought to be able to get it for you.

7. Half a day would probably answer, and several days would do no harm.

8. After the honey is thoroughly fumigated, boxing and pasting with paper, as you suggest, would be all right; but even if you do not have severe freezing I have some doubt whether bee-moths lay eggs in winter where you live, and, if not, the honey would be safe until they do lay again.

Trouble in Introducing a Queen—Wintering.

1. I received a premium queen in fine condition. After getting home that evening I removed the queen in my strongest colony, and in 48 hours after I placed the new one in the hive, as per directions. In two days I examined them to see if they had released her, but they had not; they did not seem to work on the candy. I looked again the next day, and still she was not released. I then went through the hive and cut out all queen-cells I could find, two in number. I then released her, and let her run down between the brood-combs, where they instantly balled her. I gave them a good smoking, but it did no good, so I took out one of the frames, and found a large ball on the bottom of the hive. Upon removing it I found the dead queen, and the bees very vindictive.

Can you tell me why they did not release her by eating out the candy? Did I introduce her too soon, *i. e.*, by placing the cage over the brood-nest?

I introduced the queen I removed to a queenless colony, and shut them up. So after they would not accept, and killed the new queen, I placed the queenless colony over them and they were all right. I want to say, while I was trying to get them to accept the new queen, they were fearfully cross—stung everything that came near them.

2. I have 9 colonies in two-story hives, and the upper story is empty, or nearly so. Should I remove the upper

story? Will it be too cold for the bees, or should I remove the upper story and place the cover right over the brood-nest? Will they need protection of any kind in this damp climate? It rains almost constantly from the first of November to the first of March. WASHINGTON.

ANSWERS.—1. There is always some risk about introducing queens by any ordinary plans, and with any amount of care a queen may be killed. Yet care makes a difference. The time when a queen is released, if the bees do not release her themselves, and the temper they are in, are matters of consequence. If the bees are very busy storing, the chances are favorable. If nothing is doing, and robbers are trying to crowd into every crack, the bees are likely to be on the offensive, ready to attack viciously any intruder, worker or queen. At such times it is better to free the queen in the evening, when there is no danger of annoyance from robbers.

But it is generally better to let the bees free the queen. It is not easy to say just why your bees did not do so. If the queen is too far from the cluster, the bees will not free her so promptly. The best place is right in the brood-nest, but a shipping-cage does not lend itself easily to this, as does the Miller introducing-cage. It was not the best thing to let the queen out of the cage when the bees were cross. Partly opening the entrance to the cage, and putting it nearer the brood-nest, even separating the frames so as to put the cage between them, would have been a good thing.

2. Better remove the upper story, or else put a burlap cloth over the lower story before putting the upper story over.

Fumigating with Bisulphide of Carbon.

I had a pile of hives about 7 feet high, containing frames. On the top of the frames I placed a cloth, about half covering the frames, then saturated it with bisulphide of carbon. In looking through a glass at the bottom I saw a few bees and a couple of flies drop dead, so I supposed I had given enough to kill the worms. But the next day I found live worms scattered from top to bottom. So you see it was not a success with me. The few bees that were killed, and also the flies, got in while I was piling up the cases. OREGON.

ANSWER.—You do not say whether you covered the top of the pile, so that the fumes could not escape. If not, the bees and flies which came closely in contact with the cloth might be killed, while the worms farther away would be little affected. In any case, a worm is protected greatly by its web, making it harder to kill than a fly or bee left unprotected. A stronger dose might have finished the worms.

Olly Sugar for Feeding Bees.

I have about 100 pounds of soft white sugar that I let just a little oil slop on it. Could I use the sugar to feed my bees next spring? One can hardly taste the oil in the sugar. PENNSYLVANIA.

ANSWER.—Unless the sugar is so strongly flavored with oil that the bees refuse to take it, it will probably be all right.

Honey as a Health-Food is the name of a 16-page leaflet (3½x6 inches) which is designed to help increase the demand and sale of honey. The first part is devoted to a consideration of "Honey as Food," written by Dr. C. C. Miller. The last part contains "Honey-Cooking Recipes" and "Remedies Using Honey." It should be widely circulated by every one who has honey for sale. It is almost certain to make good customers for honey. We know, for we are using it ourselves.

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What Yon Yonson Thinks

Vell, Peter Peterson he don't bean com over since dom bees bean bite him so bad. An ay vos purdneer to forgit dat he say he goan to git even. But das morning he com over before brekfus, an he seems awful hurry, and kine excited, an he say, "Ole Petersou got awful sick horse, an vont Yon Yonson to com over an bean hors doekter." "Iss he very sick?" Ay say, "Mine goodness, he bean siek plenty bad," he say. "He bean so sick he don't kin hardly live from von end to de odder," he say.

Vell, it don't bean very far so I go ma Peter, and he show me da hors, but he don't seems to be very siek, so ay ask Peter vat he tank bean da matter. "Vell," Peter say, "ay don't know, but every ting vat he ete it seems lak it go rite to his stummick."

An den Peter he mak plenty big laff. My ying, Peter bean plenty gud feller, but he git kind of funny som time. Ven he furst com over he don't got sens nuf to tell big lie po das vay, but he bean awful quivick to ketch on from dom Yankies.

Vell, bout two years ago Yon Yonson git kine of crasy streak on rural telephones. He talk to all das nabors to git dom to yoin vid him to put up telephone line, but, mine goodnes, dom don't vas interested. So ay git nodder von Svede feller to help, coz ven Yon Yonson tak notion, you better believe he stick to his job; so odder feller com over horsbak, an ay git on old Yim, an ve go an se all das nabors. An vile Yon Yonson mak awful big talking, an explain to dem til dom purdneer to fall over, odder feller he git dom to sine paper vat say dom have to go an cut an set 16 poles apiece, an den ve goan to furnish all da vire an dom glas marbles, an put it on da poles, an furnish an put in plenty awful good telephone for each von of dem. Den if dom all bean satisfied dom hav to pay us \$25 each von of dom, an den dom boss an own hole ting, an dom kin mak big talking and have plenty big time.

Den ve hire feller vat dun all da vork, an ven it bean all dun da line bean purdneer 12 miles long, an git 17 fones. Den ay go roun ven dome use dom bout two weeks, an ay say if dom don't bean satisfied ve tak dom fones out, an dom don't have to pay; but, my ying, dom say dom don't vill hav him fone tooked out for \$100, so dom pay das money; an dom have big lection, an dom lect Yon Yonson to big, fat office, cause he vork for nutting and he ete himself; but, my goodness, he hav to buy new cap and plow shoes to be in stile.

But purty soon all dom peoples in das country git crasy, an vont telephone, so now ve got dom all over das country, an ve got \$100 svicebord in town, and ve pay \$2.00 per year svice service each, and den ve talk all over das country for 50 or 60 miles, an even in big citys, an it don't cost von cent but \$2.00 per year at our home svice, coz ve all give free exchange, and ve can now talk ma over 7000 phones free any time; dom country lines have 15 to 20 fones on von line, and sometimes ay tak das fiddle down an de girls play de organ, an maw an all of us sing and mak big music, an dom kin hear for plenty long distance. It bean nodder von feller on da line, som got von of dom sausage mills vat dom call phonograph, an ven evening com ve say, "Hello, Smit!" and den he turn das mill luse an youst grin out all da latest songs an finest music vot you never heard. My goodnes, das telephone it bean da finest ting vat ay never seen. You better believe dom tramps and tieves don't dare to play hob in das country for ve ketch don on da telephone quivicker as nutting. An if dom smart proples vat live in big citys don't vetch out, dom goan to be vay behine da times.

Vell, you know ay bean had som catnlp hunny das year, an von day a voman come to visit, an maw she give her box nice hunny, an nex morning ven ve youst git up somebody ring one long an three short rings, dat mean Yon Yonson, so maw say hello, an dom voman up da line bout 5 miles she say, "You can't bet vat ve goan to have for brekfus. Ve goan to

PAGE

WHEN IT'S UP, IT'S UP.

for a long time, and you don't have to repair Page Fence for years to come. That's quite a saving. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.
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have pancake an hunny." Den dom vimens all along das line som listen dom say, "My goodness, vere you git him hunny?" An she say, "Oh, my, Yon Yonson he just got da loveliest hunnys. It youst bean vite lak paper, an sveet—um-m-m!" An den dom vimens feel plenty bad sick coz dom don't got any hunny, so Yon Yonson tak paper an pencil an tak hole lot ma orders on da phone, til he don't got any more hunny to sell, and den dom talk bout das nice hunny on da fone, so ay got all reddy big market for 1903. An ven ay git more bees and all kins of honey-plants, an lots ma fruit, ay goan to do big bisness.

In da morning bout 7 o'clock Central girl she ring company ring—three long an five short—dat mean everybody; an ve all listen, an she say vat kine of vedder ve goan to have from da vedder burro, and de latest news, an vat corn is vort, an so on. An now dom store mans dom goan to run delivery vagons, and das mail-vagon he bring us all daily paper, an some times dun letter, an in da morning ve can ring up da store mans and tell vat ve vont, an if ve have any ole roosters to sell, or butter, potatis, eggs, or any ting, and den he com roun an ve do ours trading to home. But dom saloons don't kin peddle visky, so dom feel bout lak dom bean knocked in de middle of next vensday, and ay tank dom soon hav to quivt bisness.

Now, dom country people don't hav to go to town every Saturday night to git deirs mail an groceries, and dom feel plenty gud Sund morning, an dom tak hole family an go to meeting, an purty soon dom churches have to be mak bigger, an dom mans goan to vare deir pants out on de knees quicker as behine. An ven dom don't have to run to town so often dom goan to mak plenty monny, an every ting yust go hooping. Mebby, by an by, ve goan to git so hi ve hav to do lak Mr. New York, ven he go up pikes peak, he git so hi he hav to look trough big telescope to tell ver he bean at. My goodness, he say ven dom go up pikes peak dom see vater run up hill, but he don't say ver it run ven it git to da top of da hill.

Now, all you fellers vat read das Merican bee-paper, ay goan to leave you for a vile, coz ay bean so bisay, but if nutting happen ay goan to com over some time after Santa Claus bean vent roun. You bean all plenty nice fellers, an if you pay little more tention to honey-plants, an den all yoin yourself into das big yunyuns vat dom call N. B.-K. A., an don't quavrl too much 'bout neuelus quveens, den Santa he fine yours stocken all rite, an mebby he give you awful nice tin vissle, an mebby he give Yonny Hard-scrabble new corn-cob pipe; but ay tank he bean most too ole to suck das pipe.

Das future Paw, vil stay at home,
Avay from town at nite,
An den he know, ven morning come,
He don't vas bean got tite.

Da saloons dom don't vill soon can sell
Das stuff dom got to drank;
Dom towns don't goan to be das heil—
Das vat Yon Yonson tank.

YON YONSON.

FROM MANY FIELDS

Cleaning Out Unfinished Sections.

I have just been reading Miss Emma Wilson's directions for getting unfinished sections cleaned out, and have this criticism to make of her methods: It allows the bees of colonies that have plenty of stores to get as much honey from these unfinished sections as those that are not so well supplied.

I will tell how I get the work done, and give Miss Wilson the liberty of finding all the fault with the plan she pleases.

When the supers are taken from the hives the last time, I sort the sections and put the unfinished ones into other supers, and when I have a few supers filled with them I hunt for the colonies that seem to be lightest in stores and place a super filled with sections over

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An old and true friend that will help you in times of distress. When racked with pain you would give anything for relief. In the hour when the little child, too young to make its wants known, lies suffering, its little face drawn with agony; in the hour when the good wife, worn and tired, needs an arm to lean on; at all such times, when the calling of a doctor means a dangerous delay, besides great suffering and a heavy bill, there is nothing else so good as a bottle of

WATKINS' Vegetable Anodyne Liniment.

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OTTO PETER.

HORSES WOULD HAVE DIED.

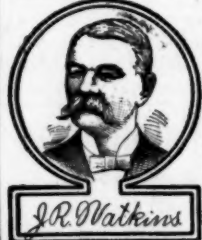
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FREE! FREE! FREE!

We send out a beautiful 100 page illustrated Home Doctor and Cook Book absolutely free, and want to place your name on our mailing list. It is the clearest and most complete thing of its kind ever issued. Write for one to-day.



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The J. R. Watkins Medical Co.
10 Liberty Street,
Winona, Minnesota, U. S. A.



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HONEY JARS

MUTH'S 1-pound, SQUARE with patent glass stoppers and steel spring are the best; only \$5.50 per gross.

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SHEEP MONEY IS GOOD MONEY and easy to make if you work for us. We will start you in business and furnish the capital. Work light and easy. Send 10 cents for full line of samples and particulars.
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each of these, first placing a piece of burlap over the frames of the hive so as to cover all but about an inch or an inch and a half at the end of the hive. The bees will remove the honey from the super to the brood-chamber in the day-time and go back to the brood-chamber for the night. Before putting on the burlap the bees, or many of them, would stay in the super all of the time. With the burlap on they remove the uncapped honey in a short time; then I remove all cleaned out sections, and with the uncapping knife uncapped the rest. The honey in these soon goes below. Putting on supers and uncapping honey is generally done late in the afternoon, or early in the morning.

I will relate how I get the cappings from extracting combs cleaned up after they are tolerably well drained. Instead of washing them I put them in shallow boxes with expansive bottoms, or in large tin pans, and set where the bees can have free access to them. Soon there is a rolling and tumbling of bees in the boxes and pans, and the cappings look as if they had become living and moving masses. The bees go clear through them, except that now and then there will be found a sticky mass at the bottom which they cannot easily penetrate. These masses are loosened up late in the evening or early in the morning before the bees are astir, and by the end of the second day the picnic is over, and I have lots of cappings as dry as cornmeal.

Decatur Co., Iowa.

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J. M. YOUNG.

Cass Co., Nebr., Nov. 12.

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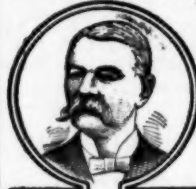
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three seasons. Early last spring the first three mentioned started off with the Carniolan the strongest, the 3-banders second, and golden third. For a time neither of them seemed to increase, owing to the unfavorable spring. Then all at once the Carniolan began to increase rapidly—just seemed to boom; it was not long until I gave the other two each a frame of brood and bees from them to start them a-going, because it was getting late if I expected honey. One could see the improvement in the two very quickly.

The latter part of May I noticed queen-cells in the Carniolan colony, and, knowing their willingness to swarm, I quickly changed their minds by making two nuclei, when it was time for mating, placed entrance-guards in front of all hives except the 3-banders, and I now have two true-to-name of the Carniolan-Italian cross. Their bees resemble the 3-banders, though somewhat darker, and bands narrower, with characteristics of Carniolans, gentle to the extreme, boll over when you open the hive; and breeders, never had better. It was no time until these two nuclei were as strong as any in the lot. The only objection that prevents them becoming popular in the hands of novices and apiarists having many colonies, is their swarming propensity; however, I must say I give them close attention, and seem to catch them in the nick of time, as they never swarmed for me.

In the fall of 1901 I presented a friend of mine with one of the fine Carniolans, because he was "taken" with their gentleness; but last August he did away with them, "Because," he said, "that colony swarmed only seven times in less than three months;" so it seems I averted their swarming impulse, and my friend failed to understand.

The Carniolan-Italians will always have my closest attention. I find they winter better, and breed up better in the spring. I helped strengthen weaker colonies with frames of brood and bees from them.

My other strains have good qualifications which these bees do not possess.

I often thought if I could combine only the good qualifications of these different strains I would have a race that might be christened "Eureka" bees.

FRED W. MUTH.
Hamilton Co., Ohio.

CONVENTION NOTICE.

California.—The California State Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its annual convention at the Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, Dec. 16, 17, 18, 1902, opening Dec. 16, at 1:30 p. m. The convention is called in December to give opportunity to ask for additional legislation. A good program is expected, and a cordial invitation extended to all who are interested.

G. S. STUBBLEFIELD, Pres.
J. F. MCINTYRE, Sec.

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The Modern Farmer, American Poultry Journal and Gleanings in Bee-Culture

—all THREE ONE YEAR for \$1.00. The Bee-Department of the M. F. is red-hot stuff. Address the

Modern Farmer, St. Joseph, Mo.
This ad. will not appear again.

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easily, quickly, neatly. Among GREEN BONE CUTTERS it stands alone. The only one with Ball Bearings. Write for our Free Illustrated Catalogue, No. 9

W. J. ADAM, JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

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SWEET CLOVER

And Several Other Clover Seeds.

We have made arrangements so that we can furnish Seed of several of the Clovers by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with the order:

	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Sweet Clover (white)....	.75	\$1.40	\$3.25	\$6.00
Sweet Clover (yellow)....	.90	1.70	4.00	7.50
Alsike Clover	1.00	1.80	4.25	8.00
White Clover	1.20	2.30	5.50	10.50
Alfalfa Clover80	1.40	3.25	6.00

Prices subject to market changes.

Single pound 5 cents more than the 5-pound rate, and 10 cents extra for postage and sack.

Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight, or 10 cents per pound if wanted by mail.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.

144 & 146 Erie Street. CHICAGO, ILL.



Self Supplied Moisture

Ask nearest office for book No. 50

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Boston, Mass., New York, N. Y.

FREE FOR A MONTH

If you are interested in Sheep in any way you cannot afford to be without the best Sheep Paper published in the United States.

Wool Markets and Sheep

has a hobby which is the sheep-breeder and his industry, first, foremost and all the time. Are you interested? Write to-day.

WOOL MARKETS AND SHEEP. CHICAGO, ILL.

\$5 TO START YOU IN BUSINESS

We will present you with the first \$5 you take in to start you in a good paying business. Send 10 cents for full line of samples and directions how to begin.

DRAPER PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

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Reduced Rate for Christmas and New Year Holidays.

The Nickel Plate Road will sell tickets Dec. 24, 25 and 31, 1902, and Jan. 1, 1903, at rate of a fare and a third for the round-trip, to any point located in Central Passenger Association territory, good returning to and including Jan. 2, 1903. Pullman service on all trains. Individual Club Meals, ranging in price from 35c to \$1.00, served in dining-cars. Address John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Chicago, for particulars. Chicago city ticket office, 111 Adams St.; Depot, Harrison St. and 5th Ave. 65-47ASt

WANTED WHITE CLOVER EXTRACTED HONEY!

Send sample and best price delivered here; also Fancy Comb wanted in no drip cases.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

324tf Front and Walnut, CINCINNATI, OHIO.



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Hives, Sections, Foundation,

etc. We can save you money. Send list of goods wanted and let us quote you prices. ROOT'S GOODS ONLY. Send for Catalog.

M. H. HUNT & SON, Bell Branch, Mich.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

\$500 500 EGGS \$450000 PREMIUM CATALOGUE

\$1500 200 EGGS \$450000 PREMIUM CATALOGUE

REGULATING DAYS TRIAL AUTOMATIC MOISTURE

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

HONEY AND BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—A slow, steady market may be said of conditions now prevailing in Chicago. The volume of sales are small, and the receipts are correspondingly so. 15@16c is obtained for best lots of white comb in a jobbing way, while for selections a little more is asked; amber grades, 10@15c, according to flavor, style, etc. Extracted, white, 7@8c; amber, 6@7c. Beeswax, 30c on arrival.

R. A. BURNETT & Co.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Honey market is still in strong position with ready demand for all receipts at good prices. Fancy white comb, 16c; A No. 1, 15c; No. 2 and mixed, 14@15c; buckwheat, 14@14½c. Extracted, buckwheat scarce at 6½@7½c; light grades more plenty at 6@7c. Beeswax, 29@30c. H. R. WRIGHT.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—Our honey market remains firm, with good demand and fair stocks on hand. Honey is not coming forward as fast as usual, and the tendency of prices is steady. We quote our market as follows: Fancy white 1-pound sections in cartons, 16c; No. 1, 15c; No. 2, very light supply, 14c; glass-front sections generally one cent less than this. Extracted, light amber, 8c; amber, 7½c.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 22.—We quote fancy white comb honey, per case 24 sections, \$3.50; No. 1 white, per case 24 sections, \$3.40; No. 2 white and amber, per case of 24 sections, \$3.25. Extracted, white, per pound, 7½c; amber, 6½c. Beeswax, 27@30c.

Our market has changed quotations of comb honey from pound to the case.

C. C. CLEMONS & Co.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—There is a good demand for all grades of extracted honey, prices ranging as follows: Amber and Southern in barrels, 5½@6½c; clover and basswood, 7@8c. Fancy comb sells 16@17c. Beeswax, 27c.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Demand for comb honey is good and same finds ready sale at 15@16c for fancy white, 14c for No. 1 white, 12@13c for No. 2 white, and 12@13c for buckwheat. Extracted in fair demand at 7½c for white, 6½c for light amber, and 6c for dark. Southern in barrels from 60@65c per gallon. Beeswax quiet at from 27@28c. HILDEBETH & SORLENN.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.—The demand for comb honey is good and prices are a little better, as the supply does not meet the wants. Extra water-white fancy is selling as high as 16 cents; other grades less, according to quality. Extracted is very active and prices are a little better; amber, 5½@5¾c; alfalfa, 6½@7½c; white clover, 7½@8c. Beeswax, 28c.

C. H. W. WEBER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—White comb honey, 10½@11 cents; amber, 9@10c; dark, 8@9c. Extracted, white, 6@6½c; light amber, 4½@5½c; amber, 3½@4c. Beeswax, good to choice, light, 26@27c; strictly fancy light, 29@—.

White is reported scarce; light amber honey is fair supply. The bulk of California produced honey is sold for Eastern shipment in carload lots from producing point at bottom price. Small lots of choice honey that can be used in local trade bring more. Quotations here given are current prices to producer, f.o.b. shipping point, on Eastern basis for extracted and California basis for comb.

Wanted Comb and Extracted Honey!

State price, kind and quantity.

R. A. BURNETT & Co., 199 S. Water St., CHICAGO

Wanted—Extracted HONEY

Mail sample, and state style of package and price delivered in Chicago.

John F. Campbell, 53 River St., Chicago, Ill.

34Atf Mention the American Bee Journal.

WANTED!

Honey and Beeswax. Mail sample and state price delivered Cincinnati. C. H. W. WEBER, 2146-2148 Central Ave., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

21Atf Mention the American Bee Journal

BEE-KEEPERS,

Save Money by Buying

Hives, Sections, Brood Frames, Extractors, Smokers, AND EVERYTHING ELSE YOU NEED, OF**THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO.,**
Jamestown, N. Y.

Our goods are guaranteed of superior quality in every way.

Send for our large illustrated catalog, and copy of

THE AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER,
a monthly for all bee-keepers; 50c a year. (Now in 12th year. H. E. HILL, Editor.)

W. M. GERRISH, E. Nottingham, N. H., carries a full line of our goods at catalog prices. Order of him and save freight.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing

Tip-Top Glass Honey-Jars

The picture shown herewith represents the best one-pound jar for honey that we know of. It is made of the clearest flint glass, and when filled with honey, and a neat label attached, it makes as handsome a package as can be imagined. Its glass top sets on a flat rubber ring, and is held in place by a flat steel spring across the top as shown in the picture. It is practically air-tight, thus permitting no leak,

which is an important thing with honey-sellers.

We can furnish these jars, f.o.b. Chicago, at these prices: One gross, \$5.00; two gross, \$4.77 a gross; five or more gross \$4.50 per gross.

If you try them once you will likely use no other kind of top or sealing arrangement for honey jars.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.

144 & 146 Erie Street, - CHICAGO, ILL.

**\$300,000,000.00 A YEAR**

and you may have part of it if you work for us. Uncle Sam's poultry product pays that sum. Send 10c for samples and particulars. We furnish capital to start you in business. Draper Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

If you want the Bee-Book

That covers the whole Apicultural Field more completely than any other published, send \$1.20 to

Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Cal.,

FOR HIS

"Bee-Keeper's Guide."

Liberal Discounts to the Trade.

BEE-SUPPLIES!**ROOT'S GOODS AT ROOT'S PRICES.**Everything used by bee-keepers.
POUDER'S HONEY-JARS. Prompt service. Low Freight Rates.
NEW CATALOG FREE.**WALTER S. POUDER.**
312 MASS. AVE. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.**DAIRYMEN ARE DELIGHTED**to meet those who work for us. Cow-keepers always have money. We start you in business. You make large profits. Easy work. We furnish capital. Send 10 cents for full line of samples and particulars.
DRAPER PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ills.**25th Year Dadant's Foundation 25th Year****We guarantee Satisfaction.** What more can anybody do? **BEAUTY, PURITY, FIRMNESS, No SAGGING, No LOSS. PATENT WEED-PROCESS SHEETING.****Why does it sell so well?** Because it has always given better satisfaction than any other. Because in 24 years there have not been any complaints, but thousands of compliments.

Send name for our Catalog, Samples of Foundation and Veil Material. We sell the best Veils, cotton or silk.

Bee-Keepers' Supplies OF ALL KINDS *****Very fine pure-bred **BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK** Chickens and Eggs for sale at very low prices.**Langstroth on the Honey-Bee—Revised,**

The classic in Bee-Culture—Price, \$1.25, by mail.

BEESWAX wanted at all times.....**DADANT & SON,**
Hamilton, Hancock Co., Ill.**THE HERSHISER HONEY-JARS.**

These jars were designed for use in the honey exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition, in Buffalo, and are very neat and attractive. They have cork-lined aluminum caps which seal them tight. If honey is sealed in these jars while hot there will be no annoyance from granulation.

For exhibition purposes and a fancy trade nothing on the market compares with these jars. Put up your honey in a neat, attractive package, and sell it at a good price.

The fact that the molds are constructed for making the jars by hand instead of by machine, and the addition of the aluminum caps, make the jars somewhat more expensive than the ordinary jars. They are made in four sizes square and three sizes round, as shown in the illustration. We can supply them either from Medina or from Philadelphia at the following prices:

 $\frac{1}{4}$ pound Square Hershiser Jars, doz., 50c; \$5.40 per gross.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound Square Hershiser Jars, doz., 55c; \$6.60 per gross.

1 pound Square Hershiser Jars,	- - - - -	Dozen, 80 cents; \$ 9.00 per gross
2 pound Square Hershiser Jars,	- - - - -	Dozen, \$1.00; 10.80 per gross
$\frac{1}{4}$ pound Round Hershiser Jars,	- - - - -	Dozen, 60 cents; \$ 6.60 per gross
1 pound Round Hershiser Jars,	- - - - -	Dozen, 75 cents; 8.40 per gross
2 pound Round Hershiser Jars,	- - - - -	Dozen, \$1.10; 12.00 per gross

These prices, although rather high in comparison with other jars, are as low as can be made on hand-made jars, and afford us a smaller margin of profit than other styles. Order a sample dozen of each size and be convinced.

THE A. I. ROOT CO., Medina, Ohio.**GEORGE W. YORK & CO.** 144 & 146 Erie Street, CHICAGO ILL., are headquarters for ROOT'S BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES IN CHICAGO. Send to them for their free Catalog.